

Flora And Fauna
in
Guru Nanak's Bani



Jasbir Singh Sarna

Flora and Fauna in Guru Nanak's Bani

By Dr. Jasbir Singh Sarna

First Published : 1992

Second Edition : 2018

Copyright © 2018 Dr. Jasbir Singh Sarna

ISBN : 978-81-86741-36-8

Price : India Rs. 199/-
Abroad Equivalent to USA \$10



Publisher :

Sant And Singh Publisher (J&K)

Email : sandspublisher@gmail.com

Printer :

Shaheedezam Press and Hospitality Pvt. Lmt.

Patiala

*Dedicated
To My Respected Sister*



(Late) Sardarni Surinder Kaur

Whose scintillating radiance from
above ever instils confidence
to carry out the mission of life.

Contents

	Page No.
Foreword by Dr. Khem Singh Gill	06
Preface by Dr. Bahadur Chand Chhabra	07
Prelude by Dr. Inderjit Singh	08
 Subject - Index	 09
 Introduction	 11
 Flora and Fauna in Guru Nanak's Bani	 12
English Translation and Transliteration	
 Bibliography	 64

FOREWORD (First Edition)
by
Dr. Khem Singh Gill
International Reputed Agriculture Scientist

*He willed
And uttered the Logos Divine
Millions of rivers (of life) began to flow
On the sands of time*

So says Guru Nanak Dev, the founder of the Sikh faith, in his 'Japji' the acme of Sikh mysticism, the crux of Sikh thought and the epitome of Adi Granth. He proclaims in his verses, time and again, that he is born to sing in praise of the Lord who has created this world of beauty, wonder and delight. It is his joyous acceptance of life and this world that imparts an ecstatic quality to his verse. The vibrant creative energy that pulsates in every phenomenal object is the manifestation of God's eternal presence. Man can learn about his Creator by contemplating the infinitude of space and the magnitude of the vast universe that envelopes his being. It is a source of joy and peace to those who do not engross themselves into the worldly affairs and contemplate the cosmic Lila with a pure eye, for to them the world looks as fresh as on the dawn of creation when every object was clad in celestial light.

Guru Nanak Dev, the prophetic bard, the "mighty poet, seer blest", in his hymns employed images from every-day life for he was a poet of the masses, destined to convey the divine message through simple language to ordinary mortals who form the backbone of any social order. By contemplating the infinite space, he was not appalled like Blaise Pascal, but enthralled to see the divine mystery unfold itself in his moments of rare, intuitive insight. He employs images from the flora and fauna of this vast sub-continent to put across his message that he had received from his Master, as he tells Bhai Lalo.

Guru Nanak Dev's hymns are indeed a poetry of fine order and a rich treasure of poetic images drawn from the plant and animal life to express both man's sense of wonder and delight at the supernal loveliness of this world, and his gross indulgence in baser passions. Sardar Jasbir Singh Sarna's *Flora and Fauna In Guru Nanak's Bani* is indeed a laudable attempt to collect those hymns of the First Master which employ images drawn from the flora and fauna of this world. The study of these verses will provide a rare insight into the poetic genius of the First Master of the Sikhs. I hope, the book will find a place in Sikh religious literature and prove useful to those who are keen to follow the Guru's way.

Punjab Agricultural University
Ludhiana 141 004
20 July, 1991

Khem Singh Gill
Vice- Chancellor

PREFACE (First Edition)
by
Dr. Bahadur Chand Chhabra
M.A., M.O.L., Ph.D

(International Reputed Sanscrit Scholar And Archaeologist)

Jasbir Singh Sarna is to be congratulated for presenting this unique treatise *Flora and Fauna in Guru Nanak's Bani*. One could hardly believe that there are so many references to different plants, flowers, fruits as well as to insects, flies and animals etc. in the sacred Bani or Bhajans of Guru Nanak Dev ji. I, as a child, learnt from my mother some Guru banis of which I remember.

hasti chiti trin lan adam ik akhandit base anadam i.e. in elephant, ant, grass, etc. one immortal and endless spirit abides or soul lives, i.e. Parameshwara. This is, I am told, in Guru Gobind Singh's Painti Akhari. But reading Sardar Jasbir Singh's *Flora and Fauna in Guru Nanak's Bani*, one would be astonished to find how often and how many different flowers, plants, insects and animals are mentioned in the prayers sway by Guru Nanak Dev ji.

A glance at the glossary at the end of the work will enable the reader to have an idea of the enormity of the subject.

P-6, Hauz Khas Enclave,
New Delhi -110016
14th August, 1991

Dr. Bahadur Chand Chhabra
Formerly Professor In America
Italy, Indonesia, India Etc.

PRELUDE (First Edition)

By:

Dr. Inderjit Singh

President Guru Nanak Foundation

Chairman, Guru Nanak Khalsa

College, Bombay

President, Dr. Balbir Singh

Sahitya Kendra, Dehradun

Flora and Fauna in Guru Nanak's Bani by Jasbir Singh Sarna is a praise-worthy attempt for which I congratulate him. Flora is taken as a study of the plants, flowers, trees, herbs and roots etc available in a particular country and Fauna is the study of animals of a particular region. It is a very wide field and a subject dealt by Botanists, Zoologists and Horticulturalists. There is a vast variety of flora and fauna available in this country. In south Asia alone, there are 2,000 species of birds, over 500 varieties of mammals and several hundred species of reptiles and amphibians. The vast deversity of flora and fauna makes an interesting study. The poets and the writers have always made use of Similies and metaphors from this vast variety of the nature.

Flora and Fauna was created before the creation of man. Human life without Flora and Fauna is unthinkable. It gives richness to life. Guru Nanak has made use of Flora and Fauna frequently to bring home his transcendental flights. There are hundreds of similies and metaphores used by Guru Nanak which shows that he had intimate knowledge of Flora and Fauna of the land. S. Jasbir Singh Sarna has given about 440 flora fauna references found and used in Guru Bani. It is an attempt to make people conversant with the subject. His work will also go a long way to inspire people to do further research/study on the subject.

I am confident the next issue of his book will further analyse the subject

Dr. Inderjit Singh

F.C.A.

27-5-1991

Formerly Managing Director & Chairman

Punjab And Sind Bank

F. Chairman Guru Harkrishan Public School

New Delhi

Subject Index of Headings given in English

Animal	
Ant	Donkey
Barley	Duck
Basia-Latifolia	Elephant
Bee	Fawn
Beings	Fish
Betel	Florican
Bird	Flower
Bombax heptaphyllum	Fly
Black Buck	Forest
Buffalo	Frog
Bull	Fruit
Bumble-Bee	Germ
Calf	Goat
Camel	Gourd
Carissa Carandas	Grass
Cat	Grass hopper
Cattle	Hawk
Coconut	Hedge
Cotton	Herb
Crane	Heron
Creature	Horse
Cricket	Lion
Crocodile	Lotus
Crop	Mango
Crow	Mosquito
Cuckoo	Moth
Deer	Mouse
Dog	Mustard
	Parrot
	Peacock

Pig
Poppy
Rhinoceros
Saf-flower
Saffron
Serpent
Sesame
Shelduck
Sparrow
Sparrow- hawk

Species
Sperm
Spidar
Sugarcane
Swallowort
Swan
Tamarisk
Tick
Tortoise
Tree
Vermine
Water-lily
Wheat
Worms

Introduction

A few pockets of the world enjoy such a varied landscape as that of India and the diversity of the scenery is fully reflected in the wonderfully rich flora and fauna. Flora is a collective term used to describe all the plants that are found in a particular area, or that occurred at a particular time, where as Fauna is a collective name for all the animals that are found in a particular area, or that lived at a particular time.

The present book is a small treasure of Flora and Fauna gleaned from the sacred writings of Guru Nanak Sahib (1469-1539 CE) the founder of the Sikh religion. Guru Nanak's hymns reflect a naturalists's understandings and one of the riches treasure of species of animals, birds, insects, bacteria, flowers, herbs, shrubs, plants, creatures and has numerous general and specific flora and fauna references. One emerges absolutely enthralled after a detailed study of the sacred hymns of Guru Nanak Sahib incorporated in Guru Granth Sahib. However, any other prophet or saint has not ever used such a galaxy of flora and fauna as Guru Nanak Sahib.

About hundreds flora and fauna references are described in this book. In addition, a few others have been mentioned quite so common, but are of special interest for plant-lovers, bird-lovers, animal-lovers etc. A few of the species included are very rare. The descriptions have been made in simple and non-technical language as is compatible with clarity and accuracy. Never the less, some technical terms have had to used be in order to attain precision and terms as explained briefly and widely in the beginning of the particular entry headings. My short treatise can only serve as a basis for further investigation and research in this field.

I am highly thankful to Singh Sahib Sant Singh Khalsa (M.D.) whose translation is used in this treatise. Also thanks to phonetic transliterater Kulbir Singh Thind MD, web site Designer Khushdev K. Thind Ph.D. I thank heartily Dr. Khem Singh Gill, Dr. Bahadur Chand Chhabra and Dr. Inderjit Singh for their encouragement (First Edition) in this venture.

Jasbir Singh Sarna
Email : jbsingh.801@gmail.com

ANIMAL

Living organism of the Kingdom Animalia, usually distinguishable from members of the plant kingdom (Plantae) by its power of locomotion, a well-defined body shape, limited growth, its feeding exclusively on organic matter, the production of two kinds of sex cells, and the formation of an embryo or larva during the developmental stage. Scientists have classified about a million different kinds of animals in more than twenty phyla.

● Jagat Pasoo aha^N Kaal Kasaa-ee

(Ramkali : 932-3)

The world is a beast, and arrogant Death is the butcher.

● naa sat dukhee-aa naa sat sukhee-aa naa sat paanee jant fireh.

(Ramkali : 952-8)

There is no Truth in suffering, there is no truth in comfort. There is no Truth in wandering like animals through the water.

● ih baabee^Nhaa passo hai is no boojhan naahi

(Malar : 1283 -2)

This rain bird is an animal, it has no understanding at all.

ANT

Insects that occurs in most terrestrial habitats, from sub polar tundra to tropical rain forest. Approximately 10,000 of the estimated 15,000 ant species have been named, and the ecological importance of ants is renowned. They routinely contribute more than one quarter of the animal biomass in an ecosystem and also make up approximately three quarters of the total insect biomass on Earth. Being social insects having co-operative brood care, overlapping generations and distinct reproductive castes. Adult body length 0.5-40mm. These came under order hymenoptera and family formicidae.

● keerhee tul na hovnee jay tis manhu na veesrahi

(Jap : 5-6)

These are not even equal to an ant, who does not forget God.

BARLEY

Cereal Grass native to Asia and Ethiopia, cultivated perhaps since 5000 BC. Barley is eaten by humans and many other animals and is used to make malt beverages. It is probably the first to be

cultivated by man. Family Poaceae / Gramineae

● **Onaa pind na patal kiri aa na deevaa mu-ay kithaa-oo**

(Magh : 149-17)

No one offers the barley dishes at their last rites, and no one lights the lamps for them. After their death, where will they be sent?

● **Pind patal mayree kaysa-o kiri-aa sach naam kartaar**

(Asa : 358-9)

The Lord is my festive dish, of barley balls on leafy plates, the true name of the creator lord is my funeral ceremony.

● **ik lokee hor chhami chharee barrahman vat pind khaa-ay**

(Asai : 358-10)

The barley balls are offered to the gods and the dead ancestors, but it is the brahmins who eat them.

BASIA LATIFOLIA

● **gurm Kar gi-aan Dhi-aan Kar Dhaavai Kar Karnee Kas Paa-ee-ai**

(Asa : 360-5)

Make spiritual wisdom your molasses and meditation your scented flowers (Basia Latifolia), let good deeds be the herbs.

BEE

A furry insect of the order Hymenoptera. There are many solitary and social bees. The most highly specialised is the Honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) which is found worldwide, which has long been domesticated for the production of honey. It is yellow and black. It constructs combs of six sided cells using wax produced by glands on its abdomen. Honey is stored in the cells, lives in colonies with a social structure. A colony may have up to 60,000 individuals, consists mainly of infertile female workers, with a few male drones and one egg laying queen. Length : 12 mm.

● **bhavar bhavantaa foolee daalee ki-o jeevaa mar maa-ay**

(Tukhari : 1108-2)

The bumble bee is buzzing around the flowering branches, but how can I survive ? I am dying, o my mother !

BEINGS

Existence : any person or thing existing.

- **ha-umai kar kar jant upaa-i-aa**

(Asa : 466-15)

Living in ego, mortal beings are created.

- **da-i-aa jaanai jee-a kee kichh punn daan karay-i**

(Asa : 468-11)

Showing mercy to other beings, he makes donations to charities.

- **agai jaat na jor hai agai jee-o navay**

(Asa : 469-6)

In the world hereafter, social status and power mean nothing, hereafter the soul is new.

- **aynaa jantaa kai vas kichh naahee tuDh vaykee jagat upp-i-aa**

(Asa : 469-7)

Nothing is in the power of these beings, you created the various worlds.

- **jant upp-ay kaal sir jantaa vasgat jugat sabaa-ee**

(sorath : 597-8)

The Lord created all beings and placed death over the heads of all, all is world is under his power.

- **andaj jayraj ut-bhuj saytaj keetey jantaa**

(Sorath : 596-15)

The beings born of eggs, born of the womb, born of the earth and born of sweat, all are created by you.

- **Sarab jee-aa sir laykh dhuraahoo bin laykhai nahee ko-ee jee-o**

(Sorath : 598-18)

Destiny, pre-ordained by the Lord, looms over the heads of all beings, no one is without this pre-ordained destiny.

- **Jathai kithai sirjanhar jaytay jee-a taytay vaataa-oo**

(Ramkali 952-3)

The creator Lord is everywhere, there are as many travellers as there are beings

- **Sarab jee-aa jag jot tumaaree jaisee parabh furmaa-ee hay.**

(Marn : 1021-4)

Your light fills all the beings of the world, they walk according to your command, o God.

- **Sarab jee-aa partipaal samaalay so antar daanaa beenaa hay**
(Maru : 1027-15)

He cherishes and cares for all beings, He is deep within, the wise, all knowing Lord.

- **Vaykee Vaykee jant upp-ay**
(Maru : 1032-9)

He created the beings of different kinds.

- **lakh cha-oraaseeh jee-a upaa-ay bhaanai saah lavar-idaa**
(Maru : 1034-13)

You created the 8.4 million species of beings, by your will, they draw their breath.

- **agan paanee jee-o jot tumaaree sunnay kalaa rahaa-idaa**
(Maru : 1037-12)

Your light pervades fire, water and souls, your power rests in the primal void.

- **Jee-aa andar jugat samaa-ee rahi-o niraalam raa-i-aa**
(Maru : 1038 -13)

He pervades all beings in this mysterious way. The sovereign Lord remains detached.

- **too antarjaamee jee-a sabh tayray**
(Maru : 1038-19)

You are the inner- knower, the searcher of hearts. All beings belong to you.

- **Paranvat naanak daasan daasaa too sarab jee-aa parti paalaa**
(Thkhari : 1112-6)

Prays Nanak , I am the slave of your slaves. You are the cherisher of all souls.

- **rangee jinsee jant upaa-ay nit dayvai charhai savaa-i-aa**
(Tukhari : 1112-8)

He created the beings of various colors and kinds. His blessings increase day by day

- **Jaytay jee-a likhee sir kaar**
(Basant : 1169-3)

Each person's karma is written on his forehead.

- **lakh cha-oraaseeh jant upaa-ay**

(Basant : 1190-5)

God created 8.4 million species of beings.

- **Jot jee-a asa^N kh day-ay adhaar**

(Basant : 1190-13)

You give your support to the uncounted beings and creatures.

- **Sabhaya pure-aa khand sabh sabhay jee-a jahaan.**

(Sarang : 1241-5)

All worlds, all celestial realms, all the beings of the universe.

- **too daataa jee-aa sabhnaa kaa jee-aa andar jee-o tuhee.**

(Malar : 1254-6)

You are the great giver of all souls, you are the life within all living beings.

- **ayk jee-a kai jee-aa khaahee**

(Malar : 1275-14)

For your one life, you consume many lives

- **Sarab jee-a kee-ay paratpaanee**

(Malar : 1275-15)

You have tormented all beings

- **ahinis jee-aa daykh samhaalai sukh dukh purab kamaa-ee**

(Parbhathi : 1330-13)

Day and night, God watches over and takes care of his living beings, They receive pleasure and pain according to their past actions.

- **ahinis jee-aa daykh samaalay tis hee kee sarkaaraa**

(Parbhathi : 1331-17)

Day and night, God watches over and cares for his beings and creature, He is the Ruler of all.

BETEL

The leaf of the betel-pepper (piper betel) which is chewed with the areca-nut and lime to form the traditional masticatory of the east. The betel habit has a long history and was first described in 340 BC. Family Arecaceae, species Areca Catechu.

- **Kahaa so paan tambolee harmaa hovee-aa chhaa-ee maa-ee**

(Asa : 417-16)

Where are those betel leaves, their sellers and the harem? They have vanished like shadows.

- **Paanaa vaarhee ho-ay ghar khar saar na jaanai**

(Tilang: 725-8)

There may be an orchard of betel nut trees in the garden, but the donkey does not appreciate its value

BIRD

Birds are feathered vertebrates making up the class aves, there are c 8600 species. They occupy most natural habitats, from deserts and tropics to polar wastes. They are endothermic (warm-blooded). All birds are remarkably similar in basic structure, in that time body plan evolved primarily as an adaption for flight. Their unique feature is their covering of feathers. Birds lay eggs, incubate the eggs and care for young. There are about 27 orders of birds.

- **Pankhee ho-ay kai jay bhavaa sai asmaanee jaa-o**

(Siri : 14-13)

If I was a bird, soaring and flying through hundreds of heavens.

- **Khayl ga-ay say pa^Nkh -noo^N Jo Chugday Sartal**

(Siri : 60-11)

Those birds which peck at the shore of the pool have played and have departed.

- **machhee taaroo ki-aa karay pankhee ki-aa aakaas**

(Magh : 143-6)

What can deep water do to a fish? What can the vast sky do to a bird?

- **Paranday na giraah jar**

(Magh : 144-4)

The birds have no money in their pockets.

- **tarvar pankhee baho nis baas**

(Gauri : 152-18)

At night, lots of birds settle in the tree.

● **Pankhee bha-udee-aa lain na saah**

(Asa : 465 -12)

The breathless tublings of the birds

● **o-ay je aavahi aas kar jaahi niraasay kit**

(Asa : 470-12)

But those birds which visit it hopefully, depart disappointed

● **too^N vad purakh agamm tarovar ham pankhee tuih maahee**

(Gujri : 505-9)

You are the great primal lord, The infinite tree of life, I am a bird perched on your branches.

● **mai rovandee sabh jag runaa runnrhay vanhu pankuhayroo**

(wadhans : 558-4)

I weep the whole world weeps, even the birds of the forest weep with me.

● **Pinjar pankhee bandhi-aa ko-ay**

(Bilawal : 839-12)

He is like the bird, imprisoned in a cage

● **naar na purakh na pankh-noo saacha-o chatur saroop**

(Maru : 1010-14)

He is neither a woman, nor a man, nor a bird, The true lord is so wise and beautiful.

● **Pankhee panch udar nahee Dhaaveh**

(Maru : 1033-16)

The five birds do not fly wild

● **man maa-i-aa man dhaa-i-aa man pankhee aakaas**

(Parbhati : 1330-2)

The mind is Maya, the mind is a chaser, the mind is a bird flying across the sky.

BOMBIX HEPTAPHYLLUM

A genus of tropical trees (L.L.Bombax)

● **Simmal rukh saraa-iraa at deeragh at much**

(Asa : 470-12)

The simmal rukh (Bombax heptaphyllum) tree is straight as an arrow, it is very tall and very thick

● **Simmal rukh sareer mai maijan daykh bhula^N ni^H**

(Suhī : 729-5)

My body is like the simmal tree, seeing me, other people are fooled

BLACK BUCK

Gazelle that inhabits semideserts or open woodland in India and Pakistan; it is one of the fastest land mammals. Male blackbucks can be very dark and have long, spiral horns, females are paler with no horns. Blackbucks live in herds numbering upto about fifty. Head-body length 100-150 cms and tail 10-17 cms. Family Bovidae, Sub family Antilopinae Species Antelope Cervicapra.

● **too^N sun harnaa kali-aa kee vaarhee-ai-raataa raam**

(Asa: 438-18)

Listen, o black deer, why are you so attached to the orchard of passion?

BUFFALO

Any of several massive, horned mammals, also a misnomer for the North American BISON. the OX-like Indian, or water, buffalo (Bubalus bubalis) found in south east Asia and the Indian subcontinent, is often domesticated for milk and hides. It has a dull black coat and large horns. Height 5 ft., weight upto 800kg.

● **Sahasbaahu madh keet mahikhaasaa**

(Gauri : 224-17)

The Lord killed the thousand-armed Arjun, and the demons Madhu-Keetab and Meh-Khaasaa.

BULL

An uncastrated male of the OX kind. OX is a general term for a male domestic cattle, particularly applied to a castrated male of the species, especially when used for draught purposes. oxen used for both male and female. Bullock term is used for a castrated bull, generally a bullock calf is a castrated male calf.

● **Suni-ai sidh peer sur naath**

(Jap : 2-16)

Listening The Earth, its support and the Akaashic ethers.

● **Dhavlai upar kaytaa bhaar**

(Jap : 3-14)

What a great load there is on the bull!

● **hukmay dhartee dha-ul sir bhaara^N.**

(Maru : 1037-3)

The Hukam of his command is the mythical bull which supports the burden of the earth on its head.

● **aapay Dhartee Dha-ul akaasa^N.**

(Maru : 1021-11)

He himself is the earth, the mythical bull which supports it and the akaashic ethers.

● **Kar harihat maal tind parovahu tis bheetar man jovhu,**

(Basant : 1171-2)

Let your hands be the buckets, strung on the chain and yoke the mind as the Ox to pull it, draw the water up from the well.

● **Panch bail gadee-aa dayh dhaaree**

(Ramkali : 879-15)

The five bulls, the senses, pull the wagon of the body around.

BUMBLE-BEE

A large wild loud humming bee. Robust, hairy, black bee with broad yellow or orange stripes. Bees of the genus *Bombus* live in organized groups, in ground or tree nests, where the fertile queen lays her first eggs after the winter hibernation. These eggs become worker bees. Length upto 2.5cms, order Hymenoptera and family Apidae. Bumble bees have much smaller colonies.

● **bha-ur ustaad nit bhaakhi-aa bolay ki-o boojhai jaa nah bujhaa-ee**

(Siri:24-4)

The bumble-bee is the teacher who continually teaches the lesson, but how can one understand, unless one is made to understand?

● **bhavraa fool bhavanti-aa dukh af bhaaree raam**

(Asa:439-2)

● **bumblee bee, you wander among the flowers, but terrible pain waits you.**

- **Sach kahai naanak chayt ray man march bhavraa kaali-aa**

(Asa : 439-2)

Nanak speaks the truth. Reflect upon it, o mind, you shall die, o bumble bee

- **bas jal nit na vasat alee-al mayr chachaa gun ray**

(Maru : 990-10)

You dwell continually in the water, the bumble bee does not dwell there, but it is intoxicated with its fragrance from afar.

- **aapay bhavraa baas lay!**

(Basant : 1190-9)

O bumble bee, suck in that fragrance

CALF

The offspring (in its first year) of a cow. A male is called a bull calf, a female is called a heifer calf, quey calf or cow calf.

- **aapay bachhroo ga-oo kheer**

(Basant : 1190-11)

He himself is the calf, the cow and the milk.

CAMEL

An animal of Asia and Africa with one or two humps on its back, used as a beast of burden and for riding. The camel's broad, padded feet and ability to travel several days without water make it a perfect desert animal. Camels can carry upto 270 kg and cover c 50km in a day. Family Camelidae

- **taajee rath tukhaar haathee paakhrey baag milakh ghar baar kithai se aapnay tamboo palangh nivaar saraa-ichay laaltee**

(Magh : 141-17)

The horses, chariots, camels and elephants, with all their decorations, the gardens, lands, houses, tents, soft beds and satin pavillions - oh where are those things, which they believes to be their own?

CARISSA CARANDAS

Rambling climber, often climbing on trees upto 20 meters. Milky, Flowers white 1-2 cms. Commonly known as Karaunda. Family Apocynaceae.

● **ganjaa kaa udak Karantay Kee aag**

(Basant : 1168-16)

The water is from the Gangas, and the firewood (Carissa Carandas) is sanctified.

CAT

Cat is a carnivorous, often solitary and nocturnal mammal of the family Felidae, ranging in size from the rare domestic cat. It has specialized teeth and claws for hunting, keen sense of smell, acute hearing and sensitive vision. It balances well using its long tail. Cats also have fully retractile claws. One of the first animals to be domesticated. Order is carnivora. Cats have appeared frequently in myths and religion.

● **Sookar su-aan gardhabh manjaaraa**

(Bilawal : 832-7)

The human is a pig, a dog, a donkey, a cat.

CATTLE

Bovine animals, beasts of pasture e.g. oxen, bulls and cows. Sometimes also horses, sheep etc. There are 250 major breeds and nearly 1,000 breeds worldwide.

● **cha-unay su-inaa paa-ee-ai chun chun khaavai gnaa**

(Majh : 143-8)

You may place gold before a herd of cattle, but they will pick out the grass to eat.

COCONUT

Tall palm tree, commercially, it is the most important of all palms, copra, the dried kernel of the coconut fruit, is a valuable source of oil used in the manufacture of margarine and soap.

● **garee chhuhaarey khaa^N dee-aa maanni^H sayjrhee-aa**

(Asa : 417-6)

They ate coconuts and dates and rested comfortably upon their beds.

COTTON

Annual shrub that is native to subtropical regions. Cotton is widely cultivated in order to make fabric from the fibres that envelop the seeds. Family Malvaceae genus Gossypium.

- **da-i-aa kapaah santokh soot gat gandhee sat vat**

(Asa : 471-2)

Make compassion the cotton, contentment the thread, modesty the knot and truth the twist.

- **to-i-ahu ann kamaad kapaa-haa^N to-i-ahu tari bhavan**

(Malar : 1290-8)

Corn, sugarcane and cotton are produced from water. The three worlds came from water.

COW

The female of the bovine animals. In cattle terminology the female is termed cow on bearing a second calf.

- **bhoom daan ga-oo-aa ghanee bhee antar garab gumaan**

(Siri : 62-9)

and if I made donations of land and cows-even then, pride and ego would still be within me.

- **Vuthai ghaahu chareh nit surhee saa dhan dahee vilovai**

(Majh: 150-5)

When it rains, the cows always have grass to graze upon and housewives can churn the milk into butter.

- **ji-o gaa-ee ka-o go-ilee raakhahi kar saaraa ahinis paaleh raakh layhi aatam sukh dhaaraa**

(Gauri : 228-12)

As the dairy farmer watches over and protects his cows, so does the lord cherish and protect us, night and day. He blesses the soul with peace.

- **dudh bin dhayn pankh bin pankhee jal bin ut- bhuj kaam naahee**

(Asa : 354-14)

A cow without milk, a bird without wings, a garden without water - totally useless!

- **gopee kaan na ga-oo go-aalaa**

(Maru : 1035-17)

There were no Gopis, no Krishna, no cows or cowherds.

- **day-o na dayhuraa ga-oo gaa-itaree**

(Maru : 1036-1)

There are no-demi-gods or temples, no cows or gaayatri prayer.

- **Khimaa dheeraj kar ga-oo lavayree sehjay bachhraa kheer pee-ai**
(Parbhathi : 1329-9)

Let forgiveness and patience be my milk-cows and let the calf of my mind intuitively drink in this milk

CRANE

Any of c 15 species of long-legged, long-necked, tall birds, most of which are ground-dwelling and migratory. The crane family has a cosmopolitan distribution. Plumage are usually grey or white, often with a patch of bright red on the head. Unlike herons. Cranes fly with their necks outstretched. Their food includes insects, seeds, grain and reptiles.

Family Gruidae commonly known as koonj sarus crane, common crane, demoiselle crane and siberian cranes are common.

- **hans hansaa bag bagaa lahai man kee jaulaa**
(Wadhans : 567-11)

From a crane, you shall be transformed into a swan, and the filth of your mind shall be removed

- **hans se hansaa bag se bagaa ghat ghat karay beechaar**
(Asa 438-4)

He calls a swan a swan and a crane a crane, he contemplates each and every heart.

- **bagulay tay fun hansulaa hovai jay too karahi da-i-aalaa**
(Basant : 1171-4)

The crane is again transformed into a swan, if you so will, o merciful lord.

- **too kaisay aarh faathee jaal**
(Malar : 1275-14)

You stork !- how were you caught in the net?

CREATURE

Any thing that has been created, animate or inanimate esp. an animated beings, an animal.

- **jal meh jee- a upaa-ay kai bin jal maran tinayhi**
(Siri : 59-19)

In the water, the creatures are created, outside of the water they die

- **haahai hor na ko-ee daataa jee-a upaa-ay jin rijak dee-aa**

(Asa : 434-9)

Haha: There is no other giver than him, having created the creatures, he gives them nourishment

- **Jant upp-ay vich paa-i-an kartaa alag apaar**

(Ramkali : 937-8)

Forming his creatures, he placed himself within them, the creator is unattached and infinite.

- **Jee-a upaa-ay rijak day aapay sir sir hukam chala-i-aa**

(Maru : 1042-16)

He formed the living beings, and he himself sustains them, the hukam of his command controls each and every one.

- **Jaytay jee-a jant jalthal mahee-al jatar katar too sarab jee-aa**

(Bhairo : 1127-16)

As many beings and creatures as there are in the water, on the land and in the sky wherever they are, you are with them all, o Lord

- **aynaa jantaa no hor sayvaa nahee satgur sir kartar**

(Malar : 1281-2)

These beings should serve no other than the true Guru or the creator Lord above the heads of all.

- **Jee-a jant sabh maasahu ho-ay jee-ay la-i-aa vaasayraa**

(Malar : 1290-3)

All beings and creatures are flesh, the soul has taken up its home in the flesh.

CRICKET

Any of c 2500 species of insect, mostly within the family Gryllidae, closely related to grasshoppers and locusts. Crickets are usually omnivorous, feeding on plant matter as well as on other insects and detritus. Male crickets sing, day and night by stridulating (rubbing parts of the forewings together). Adult body length 3-60mm. Order : Orthoptera

- **ak si-o pareet karay ak tidaa ak daalee bahi khaa-ay**

(Malar:1286-13)

The insect (cricket) loves the milk-weed plant, perched on its branch, it eats it.

CROCODILE

Carnivorous, lizard like reptile found in warm parts of every continent except Europe. Most crocodiles have a longer snout than alligators. All lay hard-shelled eggs in nests. There are about 12 species. Length upto 23 feet.

Family : Crocodylidae .They have bony scutes and horny scales

- **maagarmachh fahaa-ee-ai kundee jaal vataa-ay**

(Maru : 1009-17)

The crocodile is caught by the hook and line.

CROP

Plants, carefully selected and developed over many years, sown on cultivated land to produce food for man and animals or raw material. The term is also applied to plants which are not sown but come up naturally in cultivated land from wild seed.

- **Kalar khaytee beejee-ai ki-o laahaa paavai**

(Asa : 419-10)

Planting the seeds in the rocky soil, how can one reap a profit?

CROW

Many members of the corvidae family, a large family. Family of c 112 species of medium to large birds. Most crows are predominantly black with large bills. They are in general opportunistic Omnivores. Crows are among the most intelligent of all birds and have a cosmopolitan distribution. The most familiar bird is House crow (*corvus splendens*). The House crows are frequently parasitised by koels.

- **Pichhai patal sadihu kaav**

(Magh : 138-1)

After he left, food was offered on leaves, and the birds (crows) were called to come and eat.

- **Kabahu na soochaa kaalaa kaa-o**

(Bilawal : 839-12)

Like the black crow, he never becomes pure.

- **Kalar kayree chhaprhee ka-oo-aa mal mal naa-ay**
(solakas left over from varan : 1411-4)
The crow rubs and washes itself in the mud puddle.

- **Sarvar hans na jaani-aa kaag kupankhee sang**
(solakas left over from varan : 1411-5)
The swan in the pool associated with the crow, not knowing that it was evil.

CUCKOO (SUN BIRD)

Name given to some members of a large family (c. 140 species) cuculidae, of medium to large birds, many of which are brood parasites. Cuckoos mainly feed on insects, but also in some cases frogs, lizards and other small reptiles. Their plumage is usually dull brown or grey. Most common cuckoos are large hawk cuckoo, Indian plaintive cuckoo, Indian cuckoo, Bay-banded cuckoo, Indian drongo-cuckoo, sirkeer cuckoo etc. Remarkable for depositing its eggs in the nest of other birds.

- **ray man aisee har si-o pareet kar jaisee chaatrik mayh**
(Siri : 60-4)
O mind, love the Lord, as the song-bird (Pied cuckoo) loves the rain.

- **Kirpaa jal deh naanak saaring ka-o ho-ay jaa tay tayrai naaay vaasaa**
(Sohila : 13-7)
Bestow the water of your mercy upon Nanak, the thirsty song-bird, so that he may come to dwell in your name.

- **Ji-o chaatrik jal parayam pi-aasaa**
(Gauri - 226-4)
As the rainbird thirsts longingly for the drop of rain.

- **Naanak chaatrik amrit jal maagai har jas deejai kirpaa dhaar**
(Gujri : 504-7)
Nanak, the song bird, begs for the Ambrosial water, O Lord, shower your mercy upon him, and bless him with your praise.

- **Kuhkan kokilaa taral ju-aanee**
(Wadhans : 567-12)
You coo like a songbird, and your youthful beauty is alluring.

- **kokil amb suhaavee bolai ki-o dukh ank sahee jai**

(Tukhari : 1108-2)

The beautiful songbird sings, perched on the mango tree, but how can i endure the pain in the depths of my being?

- **Pari-o Pari-o chavai babeehaa bolay bhu-i-angam fireh, dasantay**

(Tukhari : 1108-17)

"Pri-o ! Pri-o! Beloved! Beloved !" Cries the rainbird, while the snakes slither around, biting.

- **Chaatrik meen jal hee tay sukh paavahi saaring sabad suhaa-ee**

(Molar : 1274-8)

The rainbird and the fish find peace in water, the deer is pleased by the sound of the bell.

DEER

An animal of the family Cervidae. Even-toed ungulate with a graceful body and long legs. In most species males have antlers that are shed every year, they vary from simple spikes to complex branched structures. Females tend to be smaller than males. Young deer are often spotted for common flage.

- **faahee faathay mirag ji-o dookh ghano nit ro-ay**

(Siri : 23-2)

Like the deer caught in the trap, they suffer in terrible agony, the continually cry out in pain.

- **Sach kahai naanak chayt ray man mareh harnaa kaali-aa**

(Asa : 439-2)

Nanak speaks the truth. Reflect upon it, o mind, you shall die, o black deer.

- **appraa dheer doonaa nivai jo hantaa miragaahi**

(Asa : 470-15)

The sinner, like the deer hunter, bows down twice as much.

- **Choree mirag angoree khaa-ay**

(Ramkali : 932-15)

The deer secretly nibbles at the green sprouts

DOG

Domesticated, Carnivorous mammals closely related to the

jackal, wolf and fox. Typically it has a slender, muscular body, a long head with a slender snout, small paws, with five toes on the forefeet and four on the hind, non-retractile claws and well developed teeth. Smell is the dog's keenest sense, its hearing is also acute. The gestation period is 49 to 70 days, one or more puppies are born. The dog was domesticated c. 10-14,000 years ago. There are c 400 breeds. Length 13-53 inches, tail : 4-21 inches, weight : 1 kg to 70 kg. Common specie is *Canis familiaris*, family *canidae*.

● **ayk su-aan du-ay su-aanee naal**

(Siri : 24-13)

The dogs of greed are with me.

● **Kutay chandan laa-ee-ai bhee so kutee dhaat**

(Magh : 143-7)

You may apply sandalwood oil to a dog, but he will still be a dog.

● **ratan vigaarh vigo-ay kutee^N mu-i-aa saar naa kaa-ee**

(Asa : 360-15)

This priceless country has been laid waste and defiled by dogs and no one pays any attention to the dead.

● **apnaa app too kabahu naa choodas pisan pareet ji-o ray.**

(Maru : 990-12)

You can never escape your own inner tendencies, like the love of the flea for blood.

● **Kal hovee kutay muhee khaaj ho-aa murdaar**

(Sarang : 1242-18)

In this dark age of kali yuga, people have faces like dogs, they eat rooting carcasses for food.

● **rat pit kutiho chat jaahu**

(Malar: 1288-8)

The dogs lick up the blood that is spilled.

● **Sag naanak deebaan mastaanaa nit charhai savaa-i-aa.**

(Malar : 1291-8)

Nanak is a dog in the court of the Lord, intoxicated more and more, all the time.

DONKEY

An ass, a term used for laziness. Close relative of the domestic

horse and ancestor of the donkey. As we know there are species of ass, order perissodactyla and family Equidae.

- **naanak tay naa asal khar je bin gun garab karant.**

(Salokas left over from varan : 1411-15)

Nanak, the real donkeys are the persons, who take pride without meals.

DUCK

A smaller bird of the duck family Anatidae. Waterfowl that is smaller than a swan or goose, with a shorter neck and legs. There are distinct male and female plumages, except during moulting, when the male resemble the females, a situation known as eclipse plumage. They take off by springing directly into flight; in most species a distinctive swatch of bright feathers. Diving ducks swim submerged and need a running start on water for take off. Order : Anseriformes. Brahming duck and Ferruginous duck.

-
- **Jaisay jal meh kamal niraalam murgaa-ee nai saanay**

(Ramkali : 938-15)

The lotus flower floats untouched upon the surface of the water, and the duck swims through the stream.

ELEPHANT

Largest land animal, the only surviving member of the mammal order Proboscidea, which included the Mammoth and the Mastodon. It is native to Africa and India. The trunk is an elongated nose and upper lip used for drinking and picking up food. Elephants are herbivorous and browse in herds led by a bull. The female gives birth to its calf after 18-22 months gestation. Elephants live for 60-70 years. Indian Elephants are used as beasts of burden but do not breed in captivity.

- **Kanchan kay kot dat karee baho haivar gaivar daan**

(Siri : 62-9)

If I made a donation of castles of gold, and gave lots of fine horses and wondrous elephants in charity

- **hastee ghorhay paakhray laskar lakh apaar**

(Siri : 63-14)

Elephants, saddled horses, hundreds of thousands of uncounted armies.

● **man kunchar kaa-i-aa udi-aanai**

(Gauri : 221-11)

The mind is an elephant in the forest of the body.

● **gaivar haivar kanchan sut naaree**

(Gauri : 222-5)

Elephants, horses, gold, children and spouses.

● **man kee mat mataagal mataa**

(Asa : 351-9)

The intellect of the mind is like a drunken elephant.

● **dar ghar mehlāa hastee ghorhay chhod vilāa-it days ga-ay**

(Asa : 358-15)

Leaving behind hearth and home, palaces, elephants, horses and native lands, mortals have journeyed to foreign lands.

● **man maigal saakat dayvaanaa**

(Asa : 415-6)

The mind of the faithless cynic is like a crazy elephant.

● **on"ee tupak taan chala-ee on"ee hasat chirhaa-ee**

(Asa : 418-2)

They took aim and fired their guns, and they attacked with their elephants.

● **saarang ji-o pag dharai thim thim aap aap san dhoora-ay**

(Wadhans : 567-12)

Like an elephant, you step with your feet so carefully, you are satisfied with yourself.

● **ih man maigal kahaa basee-alay kahaa basai ih pavnaa**

(Ramkali : 945-7)

Where does this mind-elephant live? where does the breath reside?

● **nāa sat hastee badhay sangal nāa sat gaa-ee ghaahu chareh**

(Ramkali : 952-10)

There is no truth in binding elephants in chains, there is no truth in grazing cows.

● **maigal ji-o faasas kaamhaar**

(Basant : 1188-1)

It is like the elephant, trapped by its own sexual desire.

FAWN

A young deer, esp: a fallow deer, its colour yellowish brown.

● **harnee hovaa ban basaa kand mool chun khaa-o**

(Gauri : 157-2)

What if were to become a deer (she fawn) and live in the forest, picking and eating fruits and roots.

FISH

A vertebrate that lives in water and breathes through gills. Classification of fish varies, usually divided into three classes: Agnatha (Jawless fish), chondrichthyes (cartilaginous fish) and osteichthyes (bony fish). There are more than 22,000 species of bony fish. All fish are ectothermic (cold-blooded) aquatic, vertebrate animals. Fish are the most ancient form of vertebrate life. True bony fish (teleosts), appeared 175 million years ago and jawless fish some 460-480 million years ago.

● **aapay maachhee machhulee aapay paanee jaal**

(Siri : 23-12)

He himself is the fisher man and the fish, he himself is the water and the net.

● **too daree-aa-o daanaa beenaa mai machhulee kaisay ant lahaa**

(Siri: 25-6)

You are the river, all-knowing and all seeing. I am just a fish- how can I find your limit?

● **machhulee jaal na janni-aa sar khaaraa asgaahu.**

(Siri : 55-7)

The fish did not notice the net in the deep and salty sea.

● **Ji-o jal thorhai machhulee karan palaav karay-i**

(Siri : 56-3)

Like the fish in shallow water, crying for mercy.

- ray man aisee har si-o pareet kar jaisee machhulee neer
(Siri : 60-2)
- mind, love the lord, as the fish loves the water.

- machhee taaroo ki-aa karay pankhee ki-aa aakaas.
(Majh : 143-6)
- What can deep water do to a fish? What can the vast sky do to a bird?

- Ji-o meenaa jal maahi ulaasaa
(Gauri : 226-4)
- and as the fish delights in the water.

- machuulee vichhunnee nain runnee jaal badhik paa-i-aa
(Asa : 439-6)
- The fish leaves the water with tearful eyes, when the fisherman casts his net.

- Ji-o meenaa bin paanee-ai ti-o saakat marai pi-aas.
(Sorath : 597:11)
- Like a fish without water is the faithless cynic, who dies of thirst.

- meen kee chapal si-o jugat man raakee-ai udai nah hans nah
kandh chheejai
(Maru :991-17)
- In this way, the fickle fish of the mind will be held steady, the swan-soul shall not fly away and the body-wall will not crumble.

- aapay machhulee aapay jaalaa
(Maru : 1021:3)
- You yourself are the fish, and you yourself are the net

- narak koop meh gotay khaavai ji-o jal tay baahar meenaa hay
(Maru: 1028-5)
- He falls into the pit of hell and suffers like a fish out of water

- karan palaav karay bilaaval ji-o kundee meen parataa hay
(Maru : 1031-17)
- He cries out in pain, like the fish pierced by the hook.

- naanak jal kou meen sai thay bhaavai raakho pareet
(Parbhati : 1331-9)

- **Nanak, the fish is in love with the water, if it pleases you, Lord, please enshrine such love within me.**

FLORICAN

Medium-sized, mainly brown bird of semidesert, grassland and scrub. Floricans typically have long legs, stout bodies, long necks and short bills. The two species of the Indian subcontinent are called floricans. The male Bengal florican and the male lesser florican have black heads and breasts, but the lesser florican is smaller and has head plume feathers. The females of both species are drab brown.
Length : 46-66cms, Family : otidae

- **ambar koonjaa kurlee-aa bag bahithay aa-ay jee-o**

(Suhī : 762-11)

The cranes (floricans) shriek overhead in the sky, and the herons home come to rest.

FLOWER

Reproductive structure for all angiosperms (Flowering Plants). It has four sets of organs set in whorls on a short apex (Receptacle). Typically the sepals are leaf-like structures that protect the bud, they form the calyx. The petals, often brightly coloured, form the corolla. The stamens are stalks (filaments) tipped by Anthers (pollen sacs). The carpels form the pistil, with an ovary, style and stigma. Flowers are bisexual if they contain stamens and carpels and unisexual if only one of these is present.

- **Dhoop mal-aanlo pavan chauro karay sagal banraa-ay foolant jotee.**

(Sohila : 13-2)

The fragrance of sandalwood in the air is the temple incense and the wind is the fan. All the plants of the world are the altar flowers in offering to you, o luminous lord.

- **Dhan joban ar fulrhaa naathee-arhay din chaar.**

(Siri : 23-5)

Wealth, the beauty of youth and flowers are guests for only a few days.

- **ful bhaa-o fal likhi-aa paa-ay**

(Siri : 25-14)

The Flower and the fruit of the Lord's love are obtained by pre-ordained destiny.

● **Laal nihaalee fool gulaala**

(Gauri : 225-8)

my bed may be adorned with red blankets, flowers and red powder.

● **Fool maalaa gal pahir-ugee haaro**

(Asa : 359-4)

I will decorate my neck with garlands of flowers

● **rasee-aa hovai musak kaa tab fool pachhaanai**

(Tilang : 725-8)

If someone savors on fragrance, then he can truly appreciate its flower.

● **bheetar agan banaaspat ma-ulee saagar pandhai paa-i-aa,**

(Basant : 1171-12)

There is fire within the plants which bloom, the ocean is tied into a bundle.

● **beechar satgur mujhai poochhi-aa bhavar baylee raata-o**

(Asa : 439-3)

I have asked my True Guru for understanding about the bumble bee, who is so involved with the flowers (creepers) of the garden.

FLY

Any member of a large order (Diptera) of two winged insects. They range in size. The 60,000-100,000 species are found worldwide. All flies undergo Metamorphosis. A female lays between 1-250 eggs at a time. The larva (Maggot) typically lives on rotting flesh or plants. Adult flies have compound eyes and sucking mouth parts. The mouth part form a proboscis for piercing and sucking, especially blood. The common house. Fly species *Musca Domestica*.

● **Karam Dharam nahee maa-i-aa maakhee.**

(Maru : 1035-18)

There was no Karma, no Dharma, no buzzing fly of Maya.

FOREST

A large area of uncultivated land covered by trees and under wood. A timber tree that grows in forest. Forests have been an important source of timber, food and other resources since pre historic times.

● **Jaa kay rukh birakh aaraa-o**

(Siri : 25-13)

The one who owns the trees of the forest and the plants of the garden.

● **ban khand maa-i-aa mohi hairaanaa**

(Asa : 415-7)

It wanders around the forest, distracted by attachment to Maya.

● **Ki-aa jangal dhoodhee jaa-ay mai ghar ban haree-aavlaa**

(Asa : 420-5)

Why should I go searching in the forests, when the woods of my home are so green?

● **ha-o ban bano daykh rahee tarin daykh sabaa-i-aa ram.**

(Asa : 437-3)

I have searched the jungles and forests and looked upon all the fields.

● **Van tarin dhoodhat fir rahee man meh kara-o-bee-chaar**

(Ramkali : 936-14)

I wandered around searching for him in the forests and meadows, I contemplate him within my mind.

● **ban foolay manjh baar mai pir ghar baahurhai**

(Tukhari : 1108-1)

The forest is blossoming in front of my door, if only my beloved would return to my home.

● **Pokh tukhaar parhai van tarin ras sokhai**

(Tukhari : 1109-8)

In poh, the snow falls, and the sap of the trees and the fields dries up.

FROG

A tailless web-footed amphibian, esp: one of the genus *Rana*, more agile than a toad. Mostly night-active amphibians with short, compact trunks, large heads often long, powerful hindlimbs. Frogs occur worldwide except in polar regions and are placed into c 28 families.

● **daadar too kabeh na jaanas ray.**

(Maru : 990-9)

You frog, you will never understand.

- **barsai nis kaalee ki-o sukh baalee daadar mor lavantay.**

(Tukhari : 1108-16)

In the dark of night it rains, how can the young bride find peace? The frogs peacocks send out their noisy calls.

- **man mugdhou daadar bhagti heen**

(Basant : 1188-2)

The mind is like a foolish frog, without devotional worship.

- **aib tan chikrho ih man meedko kamal kee saar nahee mool paa-ee**

(Siri : 24-3)

The defect of the body which leads to sin is the mud puddle, and this mind is the frog, which does not appreciate the lotus flower at all.

FRUIT

The produce of earth, which supplies the wants of men and animals: an edible part of a plant, generally sweet, acid and juicy; esp: the ripened ovary of a plant, containing the seeds a part that contains the seed, but sometimes extended to include other parts. Being important food source, they provide vitamins, acids, salts, calcium, iron and phosphates.

- **ik kand mool chun khaahi van khand vaasaa**

(Majh :140-5)

Some pick and eat fruits and roots, and live in the wilderness

- **ki-aa mayvaa ki-aa ghi-o gurb mithaa ki-aa maidaa ki-aa maas.**

(Majh : 142-12)

What good are fruits, what good is ghee, sweet jaggery, what good is flour, and what good is meat?

- **tit fal ratan lageh mukh bhaakhit hirdai ridai nihaal**

(Majh : 147-12)

The words from his mouth are fruits of jewels within his heart, he behold the Lord.

- **Karam Kartoot bayl bisthaaree raam naam fal hoo-aa.**

(Asa : 351-2)

The vine of good actions and character has spread out, and it bears the fruit of the Lord's Name

- **Charnee chalai pajootaa aagai vin sayvaa fal laagay.**

(Asa : 354-17)

He walks on his feet only when supported by someone else, without serving the Lord, such are the fruits of life.

- **Sabhnaa fal laagai naam ayko bin karma kaisay layhee**

(Asa: 354-18)

All these trees bear the fruit of the name of the one Lord; but without the Karma of good actions, how can anyone obtain it?

- **bhabhai bhaaleh say fal paavahi gur parsaa-dee jinHka-o bha-o pa-i-aa**

(Asa : 434-1)

Bhabha : Those who search, find the fruits of their rewards by Guru's Grace, they live in the fear of God.

- **tan man pir aagai sabad sabhaagai ghar amrit fal paav-ay**

(Asa: 436-11)

I have placed my body and mind before my husband Lord and through the shabad, I have been blessed within the home of my own self, I have obtained the ambrosial fruit.

- **gurmat har ras har fal paa-i-aa har har naam ur dhaar jeeo.**

(Asa : 438-8)

Through the Guru's Teachings, they obtain the sublime essence of the Lord, and the fruit of the Lord, They enshrine the Name of the Lord, Har, Har, in their hearts.

- **naam lain se soheh tin sukh fal hoveh maaneh say jin jaahi jee-o**

(Asa: 438-13)

Those who chant the naam look beautiful, they obtain the fruit of peace. Those who believe in the name with the game of life.

- **bikh fal meethaa chaar din fir hovai taataa ram.**

(Asa: 438-19)

The fruit of sin is sweet for only a few days, and then it grows hot and bitter

- **fal tayvayho paa-ee-ai jayvayhee kaar kamaa-ee-ai.**

(Asa : 468 -15)

As are the actions we commit, so are the rewards (fruits) we receive.

● **fal fikay ful bakbakay kamm na aavahi pat**

(Asa : 470-13)

Its fruits are tasteless, its flowers are nauseating, and its leaves are useless.

● **Khasmai bhaavai so karay manh chindi-aa so fal paa-isee**

(Asa : 471-14)

One who acts to please his Lord and Master, obtains the fruits of his mind's desires.

● **Parhar lobh nindaa koorh ti-aagahu sach gur bachnee fal paahee jee-o**

(Sorath : 598-9)

Let greed and slander be far away from you, and renounce falsehood, through the true word of the Guru's shabad, you shall obtain the true fruit.

● **taa gaavay kaa fal paavaa**

(Sorath : 599 -8)

Singing his praises, I receive the fruits of my rewards.

● **Jit tudh laa-ay tayhaa fal paa-i-aa too hukam chalaavan haaraa**

(Sorath : 635-3)

As you engage them, they receive the fruits of their rewards, you alone are the one who issues your commands.

● **Say fal Kamm na aavnⁿ tay gun mai tan haⁿniⁿ.**

(Suhi : 729-6)

Its fruits are useless- just like the qualities of my body.

● **gur bachnee fal paa-i-aa sah kay amrit bolaa**

(Suhi : 729-12)

Following the word of the Guru's teachings, she receives the fruits of her reward, the Ambrosial words of the Lord.

● **Kand mool ahaaro khaa-ee-ai a-o dhoo bolai gi- aanay**

(Ramkali : 938-19)

For food, we take fruits and roots. This is the spiritual wisdom spoken by the renunciates.

- **tirath naa-ee-ai sukh fal paa-ee-ai mail na laagai kaa-ee**

(Ramkali : 939-1)

We bathe at sacred shrines of pilgrimage, and obtain the fruits of peace; not even an iota of filth sticks to us.

- **bin sayvaa fal kabahu na paavas sayvaa karnee saaree.**

(Maru : 992-7)

Without selfless service, no one ever receives the fruits of their rewards, serving the Lord is the most excellent action.

- **gur saagar amrit sar jo ichhay so fal paa-ay**

(Maru : 1011-19)

The Guru is the pool of nectar in the world- ocean, whatever one desires, that fruit is obtained.

- **Jo ichhahu so-ee fal paavhu**

(Maru : 1028-10)

and you shall obtain the fruits of your desires.

- **naanak har jas har gun laahaa satsangat sach fal paa-i-aa**

(Maru : 1040-12)

O Nanak, singing the Glorious praises of the Lord, The true profit is obtained, in the sat sangat, the true congregation, the fruit of truth is obtained.

- **fal naam paraapat gur tus day-ay**

(Basant : 1170-12)

They obtain the fruit of the Naam, when the Guru favor is bestowed.

- **naanak maa-i-aa karam birakh fal amrit fal vis**

(Malar : 1290-14)

O Nanak the tree of actions done in Maya yields ambrosial fruit and poisonous fruit.

GERM

A rudimentary form of a living things, whether plant or animal. A micro-organism causing disease, particularly bacteria. Germs can be pathogenic bacteria, fungi or viruses. The word 'germ' is used in biology to denote a rudimentary stage in plant growth, such as an embryo in a seed or a bud.

- **Jal thal jee-aa purce-aa lo- kaaraa aakaar**

(Asa : 466-3)

There are beings and creatures in the water and on the land, in the worlds and universe form upon form.

GOAT

Horned Ruminant raised for the milk, meat, leather and hair. Goats are closely related to sheep. They are brown or grey in colour. Wild species are nomadic, living in rugged mountain areas. Family Bovide, genus capra.

- **abhaa khi-aa kaa kutaa bakraa khaanaa**

(Asa : 472-1)

They eat the meat of the goats, killed after the Muslim prayers are read over them.

GOURD

A large hard rinded fleshy fruit characteristic of the cucumber family. These range from almost spherical, irregular or bottle-shaped. It comes under family cucurbitaceae.

- **tumee tumaa visak dhatooraa nim fal**

(Majh : 147-18)

Bitter mellon, swallow-wort, Thorn-apple and nim fruit.

GRASS

Common herbage : any plant of the monocotyledons family Gramineae, the most important to man in the vegetable kingdom. In monocotyledons about 8000 species are included. Family Gramineae/ Poaceae.

- **aagai daykh-a-u da-o jalai paachhai hari-o angoor**

(Siri : 20-4)

In front of me, I see the jungle burning; behind me, I see green plants sprouting.

GRASS HOPPER

Plant eating orthopteran insect. Its enlarged hind legs make it a powerful jumper. Length 3-4 inch, order orthoptera and family Acrididae and Tettingoniidae. A name for various saltatorial

orthopterous insects a kin to locusts and crickets, that lurk among grass and chirp by rubbing their wing covers.

● **rath firai chhaa-i-aa dhan taakai teed lavai manjh baaray**

(Tukhari : 1108-10)

His chariot moves on, and the soul-bride seeks shade; the cricket are chirping in the forest.

HAWK

A bird of the falcon family. Hawk keeps a sharp look out, perched bold upright on bough amongst the foliage canopy of some high tree. Hawks are recognized by their long tails, broad, rounded wings, barred underparts and fast, dashing flight. The females are usually larger than the males. Family Accipitridae genus Accipiter.

● **Seechaanay ji-o pankhee-aa jaalee badhik haath**

(Siri : 55-10)

Think of the hawk praying on the birds, and the net in the hands of the hunter.

● **harnaaⁿ baajaaⁿ tai Sikdaaraaⁿ aynⁿ aa parhⁿ aa naa-o**

(Malar : 1288-5)

Deer, falcons and government officials are known to be trained and clever.

HEDGE

A close row of shrubs, bushes or small trees forming a fence or fields boundary.

● **Jaa pakaa taa kati-aa rahee so palar vaarh.**

(Majh : 142-18)

When the crop is ripe, then it is cut down, only the stalks are left standings.

● **Jaa pakaa taa kati-aa rahee so palar vaarh**

(Sorath : 142-18)

When the crop is ripe, then it is cut down, only the stalks (fence) are left standing.

HERB

A vascular plant distinguished from a tree or shrub by having a non-woody stem, often used in medicine or for providing scent or

flavouring or intoxication purposes. These are seed-bearing plants (spermatophyte), usually with a soft stem that withers away after one growing season. Most herbs are Angiosperms (flowering plants)

- **moh thag-ulee ha-o mu-ee saa vartai sansaar**

(Siri : 61-10)

The drug of emotional attachment has destroyed me, as it has destroyed the whole world.

- **moh thag-ulee paa-ay kai tudh aaphu jagat khu-aa-i-aa**

(Majh : 138-17)

Administering the drug of emotional attachment, you yourself have led the world astray

- **maa-i-aa kay dayvaanay paraanee jhooth thag-uree paa-ee**

(Ramkali : 930-12)

Maya has made the mortal insane; she has administered the poisonous drug of falsehood.

HERON

Large, long-necked, long-legged and long billed water bird. It wades in shallow water, hunting for its prey of small fish, frogs and crayfish. Some species have elongated head feathers or plumes when breeding. The wings are broad and rounded. Most species nest colonially, usually in trees. Family Ardeidae.

- **bagaa bagay kaprhay tirath manjh vasaⁿni^h**

(Suhi : 729-4)

The herons in their white feathers dwell in the sacred shrines and pilgrimage

HORSE

Hoofed mammals. The horse was first domesticated c.5000 years ago in Central Asia. Horses are characterized by one large functional toe, molars with crowns joined by ridges for grazing, an elongated skull and a simple stomach. Fast runners, they usually live in herds. Family- Equidae

- **ras ghorhay ras sayjaa mandar ras meethaa ras maas**

(Siri : 15-12)

The pleasure of horses, the pleasure of a soft bed in a palace. The

pleasure of sweet treats and the pleasure of hearty meals.

- **ghorhay paakhar su-inay saakhat boojhan tayree vaat.**

(Siri - 16-17)

The understanding of your way, Lord, is horses, saddles and bags of gold for me.

- **haivar gaivar nayjay vaajay**

(Gauri : 225-11)

Horses, elephants, lances, marching bands.

- **Kahaa so khayl tabaylaa ghorhay kahaa bhayree sehnaa-ee**

(Asa: 417-3)

Where are the games, the stables, the horses? where are the drums and the bugles?

- **turay palaanay pa-un vayg har rangee haran savaari-aa**

(Asa: 472-10)

With saddled horses, as fast as the wind, and harems decorated in every way.

- **Kamar kataaraa ba^hkurhaa bankay kaa asvaar**

(Ramkali : 956-4)

A beautiful dagger hangs by your waist, and you ride such a beautiful horse.

- **lakh laskar lakh vaajay nayjay lakhee ghorhee paatisaah**

(Malar : 1287-17)

Thousands of armies, thousands of marching bands and spearmen; the emperor of thousands of horsemen.

LION

A large fierce, tawny, loud roaring animal of the cat family. Lions live in prides of between four and 30 individuals. They travel and hunt mainly at twilight and can cover 48 km in a single night. Family Felidae.

- **Saktaa seehu maaray pai vagai khasmai saa pursaa-ee**

(Asa:360-14)

But if a powerful tiger attacks a flock of sheep and kills the, then its master must answer for it.

- **raajay seeh mukdam kutay**

(Malar : 1288-7)

The kings are tigers and their officials are dogs.

- **Seehaa baajaa Chargaa kuhee-aa aynaa khavaalay ghaah**

(Majh : 144-10)

Tigers, hawks, falcons and eagles- the lord could make them eat grass.

LOTUS

Common name of any water lily of the genus *Nelumbo* and several tropical species belonging to the genus *Nymphaea*. The circular leaves and flowers of some species can be 60cms (24 inches) wide. Family *Nymphaeaceae*. The genus *Lotus* is made up of the trefoils of the unrelated family *Fabaceae* / *Leguminosae*.

- **har charan kaval makrand lobhit mano andino aahee pi-aa saa**

(Sohila : 13-6)

My mind is enticed by the honey-sweet lotus feet of the Lord. Day and Night, I thirst for them.

- **antar kamal pargaasi-aa amrit bhari-aa aghaa-ay**

(Siri : 22-1)

The lotus blossoms deep within the heart, and filled with Ambrosial Nector, one is satisfied.

- **Ka-ul too hai Kavee-aa too hai aapay vaykh vigas**

(Siri : 23-14)

You are the lotus flower of the day and you are the water lily of the night. You yourself behold them and blossom forth in bliss.

- **Jap tap sanjam hohi jab raakhay kamal bigsai madh aasarmaa-ee**

(Siri : 23-18)

When chanting, austere meditation and self-discipline become your protectors then the lotus blossoms forth, and the honey trickles out.

- **bin jal kamal sonaa thee-ai bin jal meen maraa-ay**

(Siri : 63-9)

and as the lotus does not exist without water, and as the fish dies without water.

● **ulti-o kamal barahm beechaar**

(Gauri : 153-9)

The inverted heart-lotus has been turned upright, through reflective meditation on God.

● **Kamal bigaas man har parabh laagai**

(Gauri : 153-16)

The heart-lotus blossoms forth, and the mind is attached to the Lord God.

● **gur kai sabad kamal paargaasaa**

(Gauri : 224-3)

Through the word of the Guru's shabad, his heart lotus blossoms forth.

● **oo^Ndho kaval sayal sansaarai**

(Gauri : 225-17)

The heart-lotus of the entire universe is upside-down.

● **barahm kamal pa-i-aal na paa-i-aa**

(Gauri : 227-2)

Brahma entered the lotus and searched the nether regions, but he did not find the end of it.

● **naal kutamb saath vardaataa barahmaa bhaalon sarisat ga-i-aa**

(Asa : 350-18)

Brahma, the bestower of blessings, entered the stem of the lotus, with his relatives, to find the extent of the universe.

● **Ji-o-jal ambh oopar kamal niraaray**

(Asa: 353-9)

Like the lotus in the water, which remains untouched.

● **antar nam kamal pargaasaa**

(Asa: 412-4)

Within them is the Naam, and their heart lotus blossoms forth.

● **har charan kamal makrand lobhit mano andino mohi aahee pi-aasaa**

(Dhanasari : 663-10)

My soul is enticed by the honey-sweet lotus feet of the Lord, night and day, I thirst for them.

- **Kaagad loon rahai gharit sangay paanee kamal rahai**

(Ramkali : 877-13)

Paper and salt, protected by ghee, remain untouched by water, as the lotus remains unaffected in water.

- **Charan kamal ur Dhaaray cheet**

(Ramkali : 932-16)

One who enshrines the Lord's lotus feet in his heart and consciousness.

- **So jogee gur sabad pachhaanai antar jaanai sarab da-i-aa**

(Ramkali : 940-16)

He alone is a yogi, who realizes the word of the Guru's shabad, the lotus of the heart blossoms forth within.

- **naabh kamal asthambh na hoto taa pavan kavan ghar sahtaa**

(Ramkali : 945-15)

When there was no support of the naval lotus, then in which home did the breath reside?

- **bimal majhaar basas nirmal jal padman jaaval ray**

(Maru : 990-8)

In the pure, immaculate waters, both the lotus and the slimy scum are found.

- **Chand Kumudanee Dhoorahu nivas anbhao kaaran ray**

(Maru : 990-10)

Intuitively sensing the moon in the distance, the lotus bows its head.

- **Kamal bigaas haray sar subhar aatam raam sakhaa-ee hay.**

(Maru : 1022-17)

His heart-lotus blossoms forth in the overflowing green pool, and the Lord of his soul becomes his companion and helper.

- **ooⁿ dha-o kaval manmukh mat hochhee man andhai sir dhan dhaa**

(Bhairon : 1126-13)

The heart-lotus of the self-willed manmukh is upside down, his intellect is shallow, his mind is blind, and his head is entangled in worldly affairs.

- **Ji-o jal meh kamal alipat hai aisee banat banaa-ay**

(Malar : 1281-11)

They are like the lotus which remains detached, floating upon the water.

- **ulat kamal amrit bhari-aa ih man katahu na jaa-ay**
(Malar : 1291-4)

The heart-lotus is turned upside-down, and is filled into Ambrosial Nectar. This mind does not go out, it does not get distracted.

- **Pasree kiran ras kamal bigaasay sas ghar soor samaa-i-aa**
(Parbhati : 1332-1)

The rays of light spread out and the heart-lotus joyfully blossoms forth, the sun enters into the house of the moon.

- **man anDhai ooⁿ Dhai kaval disan kharay karoop**
(salokhs left over varan : 1411-13)

With their blind minds, and their upside down heart-lotus, they look totally ugly

MANGO

Evergreen tree native to south east Asia and grown widely in the tropics for its fruit. It has lance-shaped leaves and pinkish-white, clustered flowers. Its yellow-red fruit is eaten ripe or preserved when green. Height of the tree upto 59 feet. Family Anacardiaceae, species *Mangifera Indica*.

- **Kokil amb suhaavee bolai ki-o dukh ank saheejai**
(Tukhari : 1108-2)

The beautiful song-bird sings, perched on the mango tree, but how can I endure the pain in the depths of my being?

- **Jin^{ee} sakhee saho raavi-aa say ambee chhaavrhee ayhi jee-o**
(Suhi : 762-7)

Those brides who enjoy their Husband Lord are very blessed, resting in the shade of the mango tree.

- **Kokil hovaa amb basaa sahj sabad beechaar**
(Gauri : 157-4)

If I were to become a cuckoo, living in a mango tree, I would still contemplate the word of the shabad.

MONKEY

Member of any three families belonging to the primate order. The families are: *Callitrichidae*, *Cebidae* and *Cercopithecidae*. Monkeys have dextrous fingers, with which they manipulate their food. Most

monkey species live in highly sociable family groups and communicate vocally.

- **o bantar kee saina sayvee-ai man tan juh apaar**

(Salokas left over for varan : 1412-7)

The army of monkeys was at his service, his mind and body became eager for war.

MOSQUITO

Long-legged, slender-winged insect found throughout the world. The female sucks blood from warm-blooded animals. They have a characteristic elongated proboscis, containing the mouth parts. The larvae are aquatic. Some species carry the parasites of diseases, including malaria, yellow fever, dengue, viral etc. There are c 2500 species. Family culicidae, order Diptera. Adult length 3-9 mm.

- **machhar dang saa-ir bhar subhar bin har ki-o sukh paa-ee-ai**

(Tukhari : 1108-17)

The mosquitoes bite and sting and the ponds are filled to overflowing, without the Lord, how can she find peace?

MOTH

Insect of the order lepidoptera, found in almost all parts of the world. It is distinguished from a butterfly mainly by its non-clubbed antennae, although there are a few exceptions. Most moths are nocturnal. It has a long, coiled proboscis for sipping liquid food, particularly the nectar of flowers. There are c 800 species.

- **bharing patang kunchar or meenaa**

(Gauri : 225-18)

The bumble bee, the moth, the elephant, the fish.

MOUSE

Any member of a highly successful and diverse group of rodents, to which more than half of all species of mammal belong. Mice are small, agile, versatile and adaptable animals. They produce rapidly. Usually grey or brown, with large ears and eyes, long pointed face, long fingers and toes and a long tail.

- **choocha khad na maav-ee tikal banⁿai chhaj**

(Malar : 1286-6)

The mouse cannot enter its hole with a basket tied around the waist.

MUSTARD

Any of various species of annual and perennial plants native to temperate regions. They have pungent flavoured leaves, cross shaped, four-petalled flowers, and carry pods. The seeds of some species are ground to produce the condiment mustard. Family Cruciferae/Brassicaceae.

- **Chor jaar joo-aar peerhay ghaanee-ai**

(Malar : 1288-2)

Thieves, adulterers and gamblers are pressed like seeds in the mill.

- **dar la-ay laykhaa peerh chhutai naankaa ji-o tayl**

(Asa : 473-19)

In the court of the Lord, the accounts are examined, O Nanak, the sinners are crushed, like oil seeds in the press.

PARROT

Any of several hundred species belonging to the bird family Psittacidae. Parrots are similar to parakeets but with short, square tails. They are fruit eaters found in dense forest and jungle. Parrots are prized as cage birds due to their spectacular plumage, many species are now seriously endangered because of loss of habit and capture.

- **Soohtat pinjar paraym kai bolai bolanhaar.**

(Maru : 1010-2)

In the cage of divine love, the parrot speaks.

PEACOCK (PEAFOWL)

Any of several species of unmistakable, pheasant like ground birds found in Asia. The male (peacock) has a fan-like crest and a spectacular train of upper tail features, comprising numerous elongated feathers, with blue-centred bronze, blue, green and copper 'eyes'. During display, the male erects its tail into a huge quivering fan. Length: male (5.9-7.5 ft.), females (2.6-3.3 ft.). Family phasianidae, species include *pavo cristatus* and *pavo muticus*.

- **moree run jhun laa-i-aa bhainay saavan aa-i-aa**

(Wadhans - 557-13)

The peacocks are singing so sweetly, O sister, the rainy season of saawan has come.

PIG

Stocky animal with short legs, a bristly coat and a long face, it is found in forested areas of the old world. There are eight species. Pigs have a flattened, mobile snout, with which they grub in the soil for food. They will eat almost anything they can find, including roots, fruit, fungi and small animals. The upper canine teeth grow outwards and upwards to form tusks. There are four hoofed toes on each foot, but only the middle two touch the ground. Family suidae.

- **Kookar sookar kahee-ahi koorhi-aaraa**

(Maru : 1029-17)

The false are called pigs (swine) and dogs.

POPPY

Cultivated since the middle ages, the opium poppy is the natural source of the drugs opium and its derivatives, morphine and heroin. These are extracted from the latex of the seed pods. The seeds themselves are used as cattle food and as a source of oil. The dramatic flower makes the plant a popular ornamental.

- **laal gulaal ghabaraa sachaa rang charhaa-o**

(Siri : 18-11)

Live the poppies, they are dyed in the deep crimson color of truthfulness.

- **roorhou roorhou aakhee-ai bhaa-ee roorhau laal chalool**

(Sorath : 637-2)

Beautiful, beautiful, the Lord is called, o siblings of destiny, beautiful, live the deep crimson colour of the poppy.

RHINOCEROS

Any of five species of large, odd-toes ungulates. The rhinoceros has thick, armour-like hide, a bulky body and a heavy head. The horns are composed of very tightly packed hair. Order Perissodactyla, family Rhinocerotidae. Characterised by one or two horns on the nose.

- **gaiNdaa maar hom jag kee-ay dayviti-aa kee baanay**

(Malar : 1289-17)

It was the habit of the gods to kill rhinoceros and make a feast of the burnt offering.

RICE

Plant native to South East Asia and cultivated in many warm humid regions worldwide. The main grain food for middle and for east countries, it provide a staple diet for half the world population. Rice is an annual grass. The seed and husk are the edible portion. It usually grown in flooded, terraced paddies, with hard subsoil to prevent seepage. Family Poaceae / Gramineae; species *oryza sativa*.

- **bhaar athaaral mayvaa hovai garur haa ho-ay su-aa-o**

(Majh : 142-2)

If all the eighteen loads of vegetation become fruits (rice).

- **naanak pind bakhsees kaa kabahoo^N nikhootas naahi**

(Asa : 358-11)

O Nanak, the rice balls of the Lord are a gift which is never exhausted.

- **garurhaa kaa udak karantay kee aag.**

(Basant : 1168-16)

The food is soft rice, cooked in milk.

SAFFLOWER

Annual plant found from S. Asia to North Africa. Its large, red, orange or white flower heads are used in making dye stuffs. The seeds yield an oil that is used in cooking and in the manufacture of margarine. Family : Asteraceae / Compositae, species *Carthamus tinctorius*

- **kachaa rang kasumbh kaa thorh-rhi-aa din chaar jee-o**

(Suhi : 751-2)

The color of safflower is transitory, it lasts for only a few days.

SAFFRON

Perennial crocus native to Asia minor. It produces purple or white flowers, the golden stigmas of which are dried and used as a flavourings or dye. Family Iridaceae, species *Crocus Sativas*.

- **chandan mol anaa-i-aa kungoo maa^Ng sanDhoor**

(Siri : 19-4)

The bride may buy sandalwood oil and perfumes, and apply them in great quantities to her hair.

- **Kungoo kee Kaa^N-i-aa ratnaa kee lalitaagar vaastan saas**
(Siri : 17-3)

With the body of saffron and the tongue a jewel, and the breath of the body pure fragrant incense

SERPENT

Formerly any reptile or creeping things, esp; if Venomous : now a snake.

- **i-o-sarpan kai vas jee-arhaa antar ha-umai do-ay.**
(Siri : 63-7)

Just so, they are under the power of the snake maya, as long as their hearts are filled with ego and duality.

- **Jee-a uppa-ay jugat hath keenee kaalee nath ki-aa vadaa bha-i-aa**
(Asa : 350-17)

You created all beings, and you hold the World in your hands; what greatness is to put a ring in the nose of the black cobra, as krishna did?

- **Jam jandaar johi nahee saakai sarpan das na sakai har kaa ras peejai**
(Ramkali : 905-6)

The tyrannical messenger of death cannot touch you, and the serpent of Maya cannot sting you, when you drink in the sublime essence of the Lord.

- **Ki-o kar baaDhaa sarpan khaa Dhaa**
(Ramkali : 939-12)

How is one placed in bondage, and consumed by the serpent of Maya ?

- **durmat baaDhaa sarpan khaaDhaa**
(Ramkali : 939-14)

Man is bound by evil-mindedness and consumed by Maya, the serpent.

- **bin gur bisee-ar dasai mar vaat**
(Ramkali : 942-9)

Without the Guru, one is stung by the poisonous snake of Maya and dies.

- **maa-i-aa bikh bhu-i angam naalay**

(Maru : 1029-14)

They live with the poisonous snake of Maya.

SESAME

Tropical plant cultivated for its oils and seeds. It is native to Asia and Africa. It has oval leaves, pink or white flowers and seed capsules along its stem. Height 24 inch Family Pedaliaceae; species *sesamum indicum*.

- **lakhaa leejai til ji-o peerhee**

(Maru : 1028-8)

When his account is read, he shall be crushed like the sesame seed in the mill.

SHELDUCK

Large, boldly patterned, goose like Duck found in both the Northern and the Southern Hemispheres. It associates mainly in pairs, but some species congregate in large flocks to moult. There are eight species worldwide, although the crested shelduck (*Tadorna Cristata*) is known only from three specimens and illustrations in ancient Japanese prints. Length (23-28 inches). Family Anatidae, genus *Tadorna*

- **ray man aisee har si-o pareet kar jaisee chakvee soor.**

(Siri : 60-7)

O mind, love the Lord, as the chakvee (shelduck) duck loves the sun.

SPARROW

Any member of a large group of small, reddish brown - streaked birds with stout bills for insect and seed eating. The sparrows of Asia, Europe and Africa are often gregarious and nest in large colonies. Family Passeridae.

- **aDh gul"aa chirhee kaa chugan gain charhee billaa-ay**

(Malar : 1286-11)

The sparrow eats only half a grain, then it flies through the sky and chirps.

SPARROW HAWK

Any of several species that belong to the World's largest group of Birds of prey. The sparrow hawk is recognized by its

combination of long tail and rather short, broad, rounded wings. Its flight is fast and dashing, interspersed with short glides. Female is larger than the male. The sparrow hawk hunts birds along woodlands and scrub.

Family Accipitridae; genus Accipiter. Species Accipiter Virgatus.

● **rain babeehaa boli-o mayree maa-ee**

(Malar:1274-9)

The rainbird (sparrow-hawk) chirps in the night, O my mother.

SPECIES

Part of the classification of living organisms. Species are groups of physically and genetically similar individuals that can interbreed to produce fertile offspring under natural condition. Each species has a unique two-part latin name (Binomial Nomenclature) The first part being the Genus name. So far, more than 1.5 million plant and animal species have been identified, but estimates of the total number on land and in the oceans run as high as 100 million.

● **Kudrat jaatee jinsee rangee kudrat jee-a jahaan**

(Asa : 464-7)

By his power come the species of all kinds and colors, by his power the living beings of the world exist.

● **lakh cha-oraaseeh madnee tujh hee tay ho-ee**

(Malar : 1283-15)

The 8.4 million species of beings issued forth from you.

● **naa ha-o naa mai joonee paan**

(Malar : 1289-8)

Only those who have no ego and no self-conceit, are not consigned to reincarnation.

SPERM

Male sex cell (Gamete) in sexually reproducing organisms. It corresponds to the female ovum. The head of the sperm contains the genetic material of the male parent. The tail or other motile structure provides the means of moving the sperm to the ovum to carry out fertilization.

- **maat pitaa sanjog upaa-ay rakat bind mil pind karay**

(Maru : 1030-16)

Through the union of mother and father, the fetus is formed. The egg and sperm join together to make the body.

- **bind rakat mil pind saree-aa**

(Maru : 1026-18)

From the union of the sperm and the egg, the body was formed

- **rakat bind kee marhee na hotee mit keemat nahee paa-ee**

(Ramkali : 945-16)

When there was no dune formed from egg and sperm, who could measure the Lord's value and extent?

- **maa kee rakat pitaa bid Dhaaraa**

(Maru : 1022-14)

From the union of the mother's egg and the fathers sperm.

SPIDER

Active predatory Arachnid with sharp, fang-like mouth parts and an unsegmented abdomen. It produces silk from special glands and uses this for many purposes, including web-making. Worldwide there c 30,000 known species. Class Archnida, subclass Araneae.

- **In biDh doobee maakuree bhaa-ee oo^Ndee sir kai bhaaree**

(Sorath : 635-11)

This is how the spider is destroyed, O siblings of destiny, by falling head-long in its own web.

SUGARCANE

Perennial grass cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions worldwide. After harvesting, the stems are processed in factories and are the main source of sugar. Cultivated canes are mainly of the species *Saccharum Officinarum*. Height : upto 15 ft. Family Poaceae / Gramineae.

- **bhee so fog samaalee-ai dichai ag jaalaa-ay.**

(Majh : 143-2)

And then, the crushed cane is collected and burnt in the fire below.

- **Vuthai ann kamaad kapaahaa sabhsai parh-daa hovai**
(Majh : 150-5)

When it rains, the corn grows, and the sugarcane, and the cotton, which provides clothing for all.

- **sabad ratay meethay ras eekh**
(Gauri : 152-13)

Attuned to the word of the shabad, one becomes sweet, like the juice of the sugarcane.

SWALLOWORT

Any member of the family Hirundinidae, a group of small, slender bodied birds with long, pointed wings. They catch insects in flight.

- **Dhan joban aak kee chhaa-i-aa biradh bha-ay din punni-aa**
(Dhanasari : 689-6)

Wealth and youth are like the shade of the bitter swallow-wort plant, you are growing old, and your days are coming to their end.

- **Kab chandan kab ak daal kab uchee pareet**
(Majh : 148-1)

Sometimes it is perched on the sandalwood tree, and sometimes it is on the branch of the poisonous swallow-wort. Sometimes , it soars through the heavens.

SWAN

Any member of the genus cygnus, a group of large water fowl. The swan has a long neck, black, webbed feet and a large, triangular bill. Most species are all white. The young (cygnets) are grey-brown, whitening in their first year and becoming mature adults in between two and three years. Some species migrate long distances in family groups. The adults remain faithfully together for life. Family Anatidae, genus Cygnus

- **Paranvai naanak bayntee too sarvar too hans**
(Siri : 23-14)

Prays Nanak, please hear my prayer; you are the pool, and you are the soul-swan.

- **hans chali-aa tooⁿ pichhai rahee-ayhi chhutarh ho-ee-ah naaree.**
(Gauri : 155-2)

But when the swan departs, you shall remain behind, like an abandoned woman.

- **na-o dar thaakay hukam sachai hans ga-i-aa gainaaray**
(Wadhans : 580-15)

The nine doors are closed by the true Lord's command, and the swan-soul takes flight into the skies.

- **saajan meet sujaan too too sarvar too hans**
(Ramkali 937-3)

You are my friend and companion, all-knowing Lord, you are the lake, and you are the swan.

- **udai na hansaa parhai na kanDh**
(Ramkali : 939-15)

the soul-swan does not fly away, and the body wall does not collapse.

- **udar hans chali-aa furmaa-i-aa bhasmai bhasam samaanee.**
(Tukhari : 1111-12)

When the soul-swan flies away, by the command of the Lord, her dust mingles with dust.

TAMARISK

Any of a group of deciduous shrubs usually found in semi-arid areas. They have slender branches covered with blue-green, scale like leaves and clusters of small, white or pink flowers. Height : to 30 ft. Family Tamaricaceae, genus Tamarix

- **Jhooth vigtee taa pir muttee kukah kaah se fulay**
(Tukhari : 1108-19)

If she is plundered by falsehood, then he beloved forsakes her. Then, the white flowers (Tamarix diocia) of old age blossom in my hair.

TICK

Any of c 600 species of blood-sucking insects. Ticks differ from Mites in that they are larger and have a pair of breathing pores. The ticks gnathosoma (head) comprises a base, a pair of palps and a rigid, toothed structure to anchor it to the host. Several species transmit diseases. The best known is the sheeptick (*Ixodes ricinus*)

- **apnaa aap too kabahu na chhodas pisan pareet ji-o ray**

(Maru : 990-12)

You can never escape your own inner tendencies, like the love of the flea (tick) for blood.

TORTOISE

Any of c. 50 species of terrestrial turtles. They are usually characterized by high-domed carapaces (shells), short heads, rounded feet lacking webs, and other adaptations for life away from water. In some countries both land and fresh water turtles are referred to as tortoises. Family Testudinidae.

- **aapee mach kach karnee karee Tera roop na lakhna jee-ay**

(Maru : 1016-12)

Thou thyself art the big fish, tortoise and the cause of causes. Thine form can be known not.

TREE

Woody, perennial plant with one main trunk and smaller branches. The trunk increases in diameter each year. The leaves are evergreen or deciduous. The largest trees, sequoias, can grow to more than 330 ft, the bristlecone pine can live for more than 5000 years.

- **darkhat aab aas kar**

(Majh : 144-5)

They place their hopes on trees and water

- **naanak gur santokh rukh Dharam ful fal gi-aan**

(Majh : 147-10)

O Nanak, the Guru is the tree of contentment, with flowers of faith, and fruits of spiritual wisdom.

- **ayko amrit birakh hai fal amrit hoee**

(Asa : 421-16)

The one Lord is the tree of ambrosial nectar, which bears the ambrosial fruit.

- **haatee baatee raheh niraalay rookh birakh udi-aanay**

(Ramkali : 938-19)

"Away from stores and highways, we live in the woods, among plants and trees.

- **naa sat rukhee birkhee pathar app tachhaaveh dukh saheh**
(Ramkali : 952-9)

There is no truth in trees, plants or stones, in mutilating oneself or suffering in pain.

- **safli-o birakh amrit fal paavahi**
(Maru : 1033-16)

The tree of life is fruitful, bearing the fruit of Ambrosial Nectar.

- **naanak amrit birakh mahaa ras fali-aa mil pareetam ras chaakhai**
(Tukhari : 1111-19)

O Nanak, The ambrosial tree bears the most delicious fruits, meeting with my beloved, I taste the sweet essence.

- **rookhee^N birkhee^N ooda-o bhookhaa peevaa naam subhaa-ee**
(Malar : 1274-11)

Flying among the trees and plants, I remain hungry, loving drinking in the Naam, the Name of the Lord, I am satisfied.

WATER LILY

Any of c 90 species of freshwater plants, widely distributed in temperate and tropical regions. They have leaves that float at the surface and showy flowers of white, pink, red, blue or yellow. Family Nymphaeaceae; genera Nymphaea, Nuphar, Nelumbo and Victoria

- **Paban Kayray pat ji-o dhal dhal jummanhaar.**
(Siir : 23-6)

Like the leaves of the water-lily, they wither and fade and finally die.

- **Jal puraa-in ras kamal pareekh**
(Gauri : 152-12)

This is the true mark of wisdom, that one remains detached, like the water-lily or the lotus upon the water.

- **Pabar tooN haree-aavlaa kavlaa kanchan vann**
(saloks left over from Varan : 1412-14)

O lotus, your leaves were green, and your blossoms were gold.

WHEAT

Any of a small group of robust grasses belonging to the genus *Triticum*. The wheat plants has flat leaves and spike-like flower heads. Common wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) is of hybrid origin and has been cultivated since ancient times. Wheat is still one of the most

important cereal crops in the world, producing the grain that is ground into flour for breads and bakery goods. The many types of wheat include spring or winter, hard or soft, bearded or non-bearded, red or white, depending upon characteristics of growth, flower head or starch type. Family poaceae, genus Triticum

- **Jat sat chaaval da-i-aa kanak kar paraapat paatee dhaan**
(Parbhati : 1329-8)
Please bless me with the rice of truth and self-restraint, the wheat of compassion, and the leaf- plate of meditation.

WORMS

Any of a large variety of wriggling, limbless creatures with soft bodies. Most worms belong to one or other of four main groups: Annelids, Flatworms, Nematodes (round worms) and Bootlace worms (ribbon worms).

- **Keeta andar keet kar dosee dos Dharay**
(Jap : 2-15)
Among worms, you would be considered a lowly worm, and even contemptible sinners would hold you in contempt.

- **sun galaa aakaas kee keetaa aa-ee rees.**
(Jap : 7-8)
Hearing of the etheric realms, even worms long to come back home.

- **Keerhaa thaap day-ay paatisaahē laskar Karay su-aah**
(Majh : 144-11)
He could appoint a worm as King, and reduce an army to ashes.

- **Khasmai nadree keerhaa aavai jaytay chugai daanay**
(Asa: 360-16)
but in the eyes of the Lord and Master, he is just a worm for all the corn that he eats.

- **gohay atai lakrhee andar keerhaa ho-ay**
(Asa: 472-14)
In cow-dung and wood there are worms.

- **bistaa keet bha-ay ut hee tay ut hee maahi samaa-i-aa**
(Malar : 1255-5)
And so he becomes a maggot (worm) in manure and in that, he is absorbed.

Books written by Dr. J.S. Sarna

Punjabi

- * **Shabad Nama - 1980**
- * **Mainu De Deo - 1982**
- * **Sach Ki Kati - 1990 (First Prize by Jammu & Kashmir Academy)**
- * **Sahej - 2009**
- * **Nama- e- Jasbir Singh-2015**
- * **Jammu Kashmir Di Sikh Twareekh - 1997
(First Prize By Punjab Govt.)**
- * **Baaznama (Sikh Students Fedreshan di Tawareekh) - 1998,
2000, 2010, 2015**
- * **Teghzhan Guru Hargobind Sahib - 2001**
- * **Guru Har Rai Sahib - 2002**
- * **Guru Har Krishan Sahib - 2003**
- * **Jammu Kashmir De Itihasik Gurdware - 2005**
- * **Sikh Itihas De Mudle Pharsi Ate Urdu Srot-2008**
- * **Kashmir De Junglee Phul-1998**
- * **Jammu Kashmir De Anokhe Panchi Ate Junglee Jeev-2007**
- * **Moulik Pairan Sirjda Sikh Itihaas - 2009, 2015**
- * **Kesar Da Phul - 1990**
- * **Sikh Chintan - 1995**
- * **Ik Mehak Da Safarnama - 2001**
- * **Sahitakdhara - 2001**
- * **Sri Guru Granth Sahib Vichle Pashu-Panchi Te Banaspati
Sanketan Da Kosh-2007**
- * **Sri Guru Granth Sahib mool Sankalp Kosh-2012**
- * **Sri Guru Granth Sahib Vichle Lokdharai Sanketan Da Kosh -
2012**
- * **Baksh Rachnavali (S)- 2013, 2015**
- * **Gurdwara Kosh-2013**

- * **Punjabi Virasat Kosh-2013**
- * **Guru Har Gobind Sahib de Lasani Sikh-2014**
- * **Sabat Surat Dastar Sira-2014**
- * **Jeevani Patshahi Satvin Te Athvin-2015**
- * **Sri Guru Granth Sahib: Viygianic Visha Kosh-2016**
- * **Sardar Hari Singh Nalva: Waran Te Jungname-2016**
- * **1947 : Ghalughare De Kavita - 2016**
- * **Adabnama Khalsa College Amritsar - 2017**
- * **Patshahi 10 : Vichar Kosh - 2017**

English

- * **The Sikhs in Kashmir - 1993**
- * **The Sikh Shrines in Jammu and Kashmir -1994, 2014**
- * **History of Sikh Students Federation - 1995**
- * **Flora and Fauna in Guru Nanak's Bani-1992**
- * **A Select Bibliography of the Kashmir - 2002**
- * **World Punjabi Writers Who's Who - 2004**
- * **Some precious pages of the Sikh History - 2011**
- * **Ancient Forts of J&K - 2016**

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Babur Nama | Fauna of Hindustan-Birds |
| Balbir Singh (Dr.) | Nirukat Guru Granth Sahib , Patiala |
| Bishan Singh, Giani | Tika Guru Granth Sahib , 8 volumes, Amritsar, 1961 |
| Bole, D.V | Field Guide to the common trees of India , Oxford Press, 1988 |
| Collin | Collin's Hand guide to the Birds of the India sub-continent , London, 1988 |
| Dalal D.B.-clayton | Black's Agricultural Dictionary , London, 1985 |
| David conway | The Magic of Herbs , Great Britain, 1977 |
| Francis Rose | The New observer's Book of wild Flowers , London, 1983 |
| Hume and Marshall | The Game birds of India, Burma, ceylon , Vol III, Calcutta, 1881 |
| Khan Singh (Bhai) | Gur-shabad Ratnakar Mahan Kos , Patiala, 1960 |
| Manmohan Singh Advocate | Sri Guru Granth Sahib , 8 volumes, Amritsar, 1962-69 |
| Manmohan Singh ,Advoate | Hymns of Guru Nanak , Patiala, 1982 |
| Phillip | Nature's Encyclopaedia , 1998 |
| Salim Ali (Dr.) | The Book of India Birds , Bombay, 1972 |
| Shan, Harnam Singh (Dr.) | Sayings of Guru Nanak , Amritsar, 1962 |
| Stuart Baker | Game Birds of India, Burma and Ceylone , Vol.II, Bombay |
| Walliam Geddie | Chamber's Twentieth Century Dictionary Indian Edition, 1968 |



Jasbir Singh Sarna

- Sardar Jasbir Singh Sarna's Flora and Fauna in Guru Nanak's Bani is indeed a laudable attempt to collect those hymns of the first Master which employ images drawn from the flora and fauna of this world. The study of these verses will provide a rare insight into the poetic genius of the First Master of the Sikhs. I hope, the book will find a place in Sikh religious literature and prove useful to those who are keen to follow the Guru's way

Dr. Khem Singh Gill

- Jasbir Singh Sarna is to be congratulated for presenting this unique treatise Flora and Fauna in Guru Nanak's Bani, one could hardly believe that there are so many references to different plants, flowers, fruits as well as to insects, flies and animals etc. in the sacred bani of Guru Nanak Dev Ji.

Dr. Bahadur Chand Chhabra

- S. Jasbir Singh Sarna has given about 440 flora fauna references found and used in Guru Bani. It is an attempt to make people conversant with the subject. His work will also go a long way to inspire people to do further research/ study on the subject.

Dr. Inderjit Singh

 Sant & Singh Publisher	Essence Of Wisdom	
	ISBN 978-81-85741-36-8	
		
	9 788186 741368	
sandspublisher@gmail.com		

Price: 199/-